

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Thursday, October 2, 1729.

From the French Amsterdam Gazette, Oct. 4.

Translation of the ANSWER to the Information of the Differences which his Prussian Majesty had with the Court of Hanover; grounded upon authentic Acts or Instruments.

IT is said in the Beginning of the Information, that the seizing of some Prussian Subalterns and Soldiers in the Territories of the Electorate of Hanover, was the more surprising to his Prussian Majesty, because no previous Notice or Advice was given of the Reasons that might have occasioned such a Procedure.

Now it appears by the Records, that after the Disorders committed by the Prussian Recruiting-Officers against the German Subjects and Soldiers of his Britannick Majesty, and the manifold Violations of the Cartels settled in relation to Deserters, on the part of Prussia, whereof Complaint had been made for several Years past, the Privy Counsellors of Hanover wrote several Letters, at different Times, as well to his Prussian Majesty as to his Regency at Berlin; particularly on the 4th of Febr. March 24, May 6, July 28, Sept. 15, Nov. 1, and Decem. 1, 1728; and likewise, May 6, and July 14, 1729: In which Letters the said Disorders and Violations were specially set forth, adding, that in case of longer Silence, or Refusal of Remedy on the part of Prussia, they should be oblig'd to use Reprisals. Neither was th'Occasion of their being seized, made any Secret to the Prussian Subalterns and Soldiers: How could it therefore surprise his Prussian Majesty? Or how can it be said, there was no previous Notice or Advice given of it? But seeing all these Letters could not obtain any Declaration of Redress; seeing his Britannick Majesty and the late King his Father several times declared in the most express Terms, how concerned they should be to use Reprisals; seeing his Prussian Majesty was not pleased to prevent those Reprisals, as he might easily have done, by an Answer or Declaration; and seeing such a Silence on the part of Prussia could not but be taken for a positive

Denial, his Britannick Majesty perceiving there was no Hope of obtaining Justice in this Affair, was at last obliged to make use of the only Means left, which was that of Reprisals.

The Reasons alledged in the Letter of the Privy Counsellors, written at Hanover July 14, 1729, are not only very plausible, as is said in the Information, but they are so well founded in *facto & jure*, that they are indeed unanswerable. The Records prove this; and we are ready if there be Occasion, to demonstrate it to the whole World. Such Reasons can neither be demolish'd nor eluded by the Objections produced in the Information, which are made up of nothing but mere Subterfuges.

The 10 Men specified in the List of December 1728, are very far from being the only ones that are or were reclaimed on the Part of the King of Great Britain. There have been several more found since; for which we refer to the Letter written by the Privy-Counsellors of Hanover to these at Berlin, the 15th of August 1729, and to the List thereto annexed.

There is yet another Case happened lately, which proves the Disorders that are committed by the Prussian Recruiters. Julius Moocken, Son of Andrew Moocken, Burgher of Elbingerode, being at the Fair of Penneckenstein upon his private Affairs, was forcibly seized there by some Prussian Soldiers of the Regiment of Major-General Marwitz, and conducted by round-about Ways to the Regiment of Major-General Marwitz, where he was compelled into the Service in spite of his Teeth, and in spite of the Opposition made by his Father, to whom they would not restore him. This Case is attested by the Officers of Elbingerode.

They complain, near the Close of the Information, 'That they refused at Hanover, with a great deal of Insolence, and in a Manner not practised even among declar'd Enemies, three several times, Audience to the Privy Counsellor Cannegiesser, Minister of the King of Prussia, which he had Orders to demand, and wherein he was to solicit, with



with all Respect, an Answer to his Prussian Majesty's Letter of the 2d of August.

But on the other hand, they have at Hanover great Grounds of Complaint against M. Cannegiesser, who by his uncommon disrespectful Behaviour had drawn upon himself the Frowns so much complain'd of at Berlin. It was on the 15th of August 1729, that this Minister came first to the Chancery at Hanover, where he told Secretary Hartoff, who had been deputed by the Privy Counsellors, That he had Orders to make the most pressing Instances with th' Hanoverian College of Privy Counsellors, to obtain a peremptory Answer to the Letter sent to him by Mr. Reichenbach. Whereupon he was told, that an Answer to that Letter should be made out as soon as possible.

Mr. Cannegiesser returned next Day, and told that his Commission led him to insist a-new, in all Decency, for an Answer to the said Letter: And upon Mr. Hartoff's declaring to him, that no other Answer could be given him but that of the Day preceeding; he replied, that he would return the 16th, when he expected to be admitted to Audience of the Council, in order to receive the said Answer.

The same Day the Privy Counsellors sent Mr. Hartoff again to Mr. Cannegiesser, to tell him, that as his Commission was purely a Solicitation of the Answer in question, and that such pressing Instances was not practis'd among Potentates; therefore they requested him to have Patience, till they might get from his Britannick Majesty, who was then at a Distance from his Residence, requisite Orders, seeing the Affair had been communicate to his Majesty; and upon Receipt whereof, they would not fail to impart the same to him.

Nevertheless Mr. Cannegiesser returned the 16th to the Chancery, and demanded Audience of the Privy Council: Whereupon Mr. Hartoff was ordered to tell him, That they were surprized, that notwithstanding the above Notification, he should still insist for that Answer, and to have an Audience; That they refer'd him to what had been already said on that Subject; and beseech'd him again not to address the Council in the Affair, till they had received an Answer from his Britannick Majesty. Mr. Cannegiesser replied, that he behoved to have an Audience, and that he could not withdraw without first executing the King his Master's Orders. Upon which Mr. Hartoff told him, he was to take care how he behaved, not to be wan-

ting in the Respect due to the Privy Council. Mr. Cannegiesser persisted, nor would he retire: But at last, seeing he could not bring it to bear, left with the Chancery in Writ under his Seal, what he intended to have propos'd by Word of Mouth: But the same was sent after him, without being in the least taken notice of. This is a true Recital of the Affair; whereby it may easily appear on what Side the Injury was done, and how much the Affair has been manufactur'd and alrer'd in th' Information.

To the end the World may be convinc'd, that the Spring of the late Troubles came not from his Britannick Majesty, and how much these Troubles are contrary to his Majesty's Spirit, ever inclin'd to Peace and Justice, and with what Satisfaction his Majesty would put an end to these Differences, in a just and amiable Manner; and as his Majesty has declar'd himself in that Respect, we have published the 3 Letters writ from Hanover to Berlin, of the 14th July and 15th August, above noticed, with another the 30th August last.

If, contrary to all Endeavours, the Purport of these Letters is rejected, and that they will take up Arms against his Majesty, he will wait the Event; and confiding in the Justice of his Cause, he will employ the Power that God has put in his Hands, to repel Force by Force, and then submit to the Decision of the impartial World, if his Majesty, on his part, has not done all possible to preserve his dear Native Country from War and the Effusion of innocent Blood, which never fail to bring Destruction upon Countries, and which can't be agreeable to any, save those who wish Evil to the two Royal Houses, and would be offended to see the 2 Kings come to a good Understanding, for the common Good and Interest.

His Majesty declares by these Presents, protesting before God and Man, That he is innocent of the unhappy Consequences which prove the Result, if without Necessity, and contrary to all Right, War shall be made upon him.

Wye's Letter verbatim, London, Sept. 27.

Since our last arrived a Mail from Holland.

THE Sermon preached in the Church of St. Leonards, Fosterlane, the 14th Inst. by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, late an Anabaptist Teacher, is printed, and very much admired; wherein he observes, That even in the first Age of Christianity, we meet with

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with nothing that favours the Independent Scheme; on the contrary, they were under the Government of Supreme and Subordinate Ministers, the Apostles and Elders; and that they could not settle their own Affairs without the Concurrence of the Apostles; or Persons by them deputed to take care of them: That a National Church being recommended by the Practice of our Blessed Saviour, who separated not from that of the Jews, but strictly conformed to its Rites; 'tis plain our Saviour expected we should copy after that Church, whose Form was of a Divine Original, where he has left us at Liberty: And to this he seems to refer, when he says, Go, teach (or disciple) all Nations; that is, Use your Endeavours that every Nation may now become a Church as the Jewish Nation hath been for many Generations. And after proving that we have sufficient Authority for the Baptizing of Infants, takes notice of the Objection, That we pray by Form. To which he answers, That the Case is the same in social Worship with all but the Person who leads therein: That there is indeed this Difference between those of the Church and the Dissenters; the former use a Composition which has been the Fruit of great Labour and Study, the latter join in a Prayer which the Minister puts together on a sudden. And as to the particular Service of the Church of England; he is sure, if none were bled up with Prejudice against it, it would be universally admired. His Text was from the first of *Philippians*, and the former Part of the 20th Verse.

The Letters this Day from Boston in New England say, That on the 20th past Governor Burnet, after acquainting the new General Assembly with the Report of the Committee of the Privy Council appointed to consider of the Differences between him and the House of Representatives, left it to their Choice, whether to regain the King's Favour, or suffer a Parliamentary Enquiry on account of their not complying with his Majesty's Instructions for settling on the said Governor a Salary of 1000 l. per annum, as absolutely necessary for his Majesty's Service, and preserving the Dependence which that Colony ought to have on G. Britain, and better securing the due Execution of their lawful Trade and Navigation.

Last Thursday and Yesterday was entred at the Customhouse, Imported, 8600 Pound-weight of Cochineel, Part of our Merchants Effects out of the Galleons from Cadix, which sells for near 20 sh. per Pound.

The Beginning of this Month died Sir Patrick Monroe, at his Seat in N. Britain; by whose Death the Title and large Estate devolves to Col. Monroe Member of Parliament.

'Tis advised from Newcastle in Pensilvania, that about 6000 Persons had arrived there since April last from Ireland, and that in one Ship about 100 died in their Passage.

His Excellency Stephen Pointz Esq; is said to be ill of a Fever at Paris.

This Week a Messenger was dispatched to his Excellency William Stanhope at the Court of Spain: Which, we are told by Letters of the 13th Inst. from Madrid, has sent Orders into Catalonia to raise Seamen in their Provinces. Mean time 'tis added, that the Galleons were actually freighting, and that they would sail for the Indies December next.

S. S. Stock 102 1 4th.

From the Evening-Post, Sept. 27.

Amsterdam, Oct. 4. We hear from Brunswick, that the Kings of Great Britain and Prussia, will not send thither any Ministers, to avoid the Differences that might happen on Account of Precedency: His Britannick Majesty has a Right to it, but as the Elector of Hanover the Rank is due to the King of Prussia as Elector of Brandenburg. It is added, That it has been resolved that the two Courts shall send their Pretensions in Writing to the Mediators, and that Commissioners shall be named on either Side to exchange the Soldiers that have been seiz'd.

London, Sept. 27. The late Lord Viscount Bollingbroke and his Lady landed at Faversham in Kent last Monday in good Health. They went to General Wither's House at Blackheath, and are now at Dawley in Middlesex.

From St. James's Evening-Post, Sept 27.

Hague, Sept. 28. The States General of the United Provinces have nominated two Ambassadors extraordinary to go to the Court of France, to congratulate, on the Part of their High Mightinesses, the King and Queen, on Occasion of the Birth of the Dauphin. We expect very soon our Squadron home from Portsmouth.

They write from Paris, That the Plenipotentiaries of the Respective Powers were daily in Conference on the present Affairs, and that they expected from Port St. Mary's the King of Spain's final Resolution, whether he consents to the Amendments made to the Project for a Peace, or whether

any further Amendments are to be made thereto. Several Couriers are passed through here for Great Britain.

London, Sept. 27. All the Ships of Sir Charles Wager's Squadron at Spithead are to be paid off forthwith, and some of them laid up, and others reduc'd to Guardships.

Edinburgh, Oct. 2. Lt. General Wade is arrived in Town; and we hear his Excellency, after reviewing the Troops in the Neighbourhood, goes hence for London.

This Day (being the 21st of the Moon) 'tis High Water at Leith at 6 o' Clock, 20 Min. Tomorrow, at 7, 8 Min. On Saturday, at 7, 56 Min.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

††† The HUMANITY-PROFESSOR of the University of Glasgow being to teach, notwithstanding of his depending Process, in Compliance with the pressing Advice, particularly of the Honourable Person, who is that University's Rector; IS on the 20th instant to convene his Class there, and begin his usual Colleges to advanced Students on the Tuesday thereafter. And because that his known depending Process may necessarily oblige him to be at Edinburgh some Time more or less in the ensuing Winter Session; he has therefore provided himself with an Assistant Mr. William Lauder, one practised in Teaching young Gentlemen of Character, and who for Literature, Diligence, and discreet Behaviour, is particularly well qualified for the Work he is engaged to perform, viz. To assist in teaching the Young Gown Scholars, who from whatever Class shall this Year take the Benefit also of Learning with the Humanity Class, at Glasgow practised; and to take the Burden of the Humanity Class teaching, in the Professor's Absence, and particularly to be employed in recovering any such who may be foundered in Grammar; a convenient Remedy this Year at Glasgow, for that too common Condition of many often of very good Capacity. That the said Professor may do Justice to his Creditors with the least Avocation by his Affairs with them, he desires they would be pleased to have a Meeting with him at the Coffee-house in Glasgow, on the 22d instant, at three a-Clock Afternoon.

††† That there are several ROOMS of LAND, with convenient Steedings built thereon, of greater and smaller Extent, either to be seued, or sette in long Tacks, in the Barony of Kerse, lying about a Mile from, and within the Parish of Falkirk, and Sheriffdom of Stirling. The Progress, and Conditions of the Feus, are to be seen in the Hands of Alexander Stevenson of Montgreenan, Writer to the Signet, at Edinburgh; or John Hay of Candie, at his House near Borroshouness; or at the House of Kerse.

††† That the Lands and Barony of GROUGAR, lying within the Parish of Kilmarnock and Sheriffdom of Air, holding *Blanche* of the Crown, and paying of yearly Rent 280 Bolls 3 Firloths and 2 Lippies Meal, 4 Bolls Bear, and 2079 lb. 11 sh. 04 d. Scots, of Money, besides Kain and Services, and a large Muir not rentall'd: Are to be exposed to Sale, by a voluntary ROUP, within the House of Mrs. Thom Vintner in Edinburgh, on the last Tuesday of October next, betwixt the Hours of 2 & 4 in the Afternoon. The Rental, Progress, and Conditions of Roup, are to be seen in the Hands of Mr. ROBERT HEPBURN Writer to the Signet, in Edinburgh, or of ROBERT PATERSON, Town clerk at Kilmarnock.

By the Trustees for MERCHISTON's Creditors.

That the Lands of COCKBURN, lying in the Parish of Curry and Shire of Mid-Lothian, holding Taxward of the Crown, paying of yearly Rent One Hundred Pounds Sterling, and the Lands much improv'd by Inclosures, both of Stone and with Ditch and Hedge, and having a vast deal of young Planting on the Ground, (Subject to a Teind payable to the Town of Edinburgh, sette to the Heritor at 50 Merks yearly, for a good many Years yet to run) As also, That the Lands of MOUNT, lying in the Parish of Monymuel and Shire of Fife, and Teinds of the same, holding *Blanche* of the Crown, and paying of yearly Rent Seven Hundred and thirty three Pound, Six Shillings, Eight Pennies Scots, and Eight Bolls of Oats. As also, That the Lands of GLADSTANES and GREENSHAILS, lying in the Parish of Liberton, Barony of Carnwath, and Shire of Lanark, holding Feu of the Laird of Carnwath, and paying yearly One thousand Six hundred and sixty eight Pound six Shilling and Eight Pennies Scots, and one Chalder and an half of Meal, and Half a Chalder of Bear: ARE all to be exposed, *separately*, to Roup and Sale by the said Trustees, as Trustees for the Creditors of John Louis of Merchiston, Mr. Thomas Menzies of Lethem, upon Friday the 7th Day of November next, betwixt the Hours of 3 & 5 after Noon in the House of William Gray Vintner in the Assembly-close Edinburgh. The Rentals, Progresses of Writs, and Conditions of Rouns of the said several Lands, are to be seen in the Hands of James Haliburton Writer to the Signet, and Clerk to the said Trustees, at his Chamber in the Luckenbooths.

Nota. The Lands of MOUNT give a Vote for a Member of Parliament.

††† The Bleaching Company at DALQUHURN, near DUMBARTON give Notice, That they have now fully whited all the Linen-Cloth given in to be bleached by them this Season, which being already returned to the Owners, has given general Satisfaction to the Country.

Their Undertaking is now in such Forwardness, that the next Season they will be able to whiten, with the greatest Ease, a very considerable Quantity of Cloth, and for that End they are resolv'd to begin as soon as the Weather will permit, which probably will be about the Beginning April.

Therefore it is desired that all Persons who incline to have their Cloth whited at this Field, would send it in as soon as possible to James Mc'Ghie at his Shop in the Head of the West-Bow in Edinburgh, or to Laurence Scott Merchant in Glasgow, at his his House in the Trongate. The Hours for taking in and delivering out the Cloth to be from 10 to 12 in the Forenoon, and from 2 to four in the Afternoon every lawful Day.

The Prices of Bleaching to be the same as this last Season, viz. 6 d. per Yard for all Cloth Yard broad, of the Value of 3 sh. or above it when whited, and all Cloth Yard broad below the foresaid Value, to pay 5 d. per Yard: All other Cloth to pay a proportionable Part of the foresaid Rates, according to the Breadth.

Receipts will be given for each Piece of Cloth, with the Date and Number of the Piece as it stands in the Company's Book, which upon returning of the Cloth, must be given up duly discharged.

No Piece of Cloth above 40 Yards in Length, nor under 20 will be taken in; and it is desired that every Piece of Cloth be distinctly marked with the Proprietors Name at Length, stitched in the Cloth, with Linen Thread, and not with Silk, which is apt to bleach out.